**Period 5: 1844-1877**

**As the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war—the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.**

**Key Concepts**

**5.1 The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.**

* **Enthusiasm for U.S. territorial expansion, fueled by economic and national security interests and supported by claims of U.S. racial and cultural superiority, resulted in war, the opening of new markets, acquisition of new territory, and increased ideological conflicts.**
* **Westward expansion, migration to and within the United States, and the end of slavery reshaped North American boundaries and caused conflicts over American cultural identities, citizenship, and the question of extending and protecting rights for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.**

**5.2 Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.**

* **The institution of slavery and its attendant ideological debates, along with regional economic and demographic changes, territorial expansion in the 1840s and 1850s, and cultural differences between the North and the South, all intensified sectionalism.**
* **Repeated attempts at political compromise failed to calm tensions over slavery and often made sectional tensions worse, breaking down the trust between sectional leaders and culminating in the bitter election of 1860, followed by the secession of southern states.**

**5.3 The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.**

* **The North’s greater manpower and industrial resources, its leadership, and the decision for emancipation eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.**
* **The Civil War and Reconstruction altered power relationships between the states and the federal government and among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches ending slavery and the notion of a divisible union but leaving unresolved questions of relative power and largely unchanged social and economic patterns.**
* **The constitutional changes of the Reconstruction period embodied a Northern idea of American identity and national purpose and led to conflicts over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.**

*I know of no soil better adapted to the growth of reform than American soil. I know of no country*

*where the conditions for effecting great changes in the settled order of things, for the development*

*of right ideas of liberty and humanity, are more favorable than here in these United States. . . .*

*The Constitution, as well as the Declaration of Independence, and the sentiments of the founders*

*of the Republic, give us a platform broad enough, and strong enough, to support the most*

*comprehensive plans for the freedom and elevation of all the people of this country.*

– Frederick Douglass, Speech on the *Dred Scott* decision, 1857

*“A house divided against itself cannot stand.” I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave*

*and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will*

*cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the*

*further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate*

*extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as*

*new, North as well as South.*

– Abraham Lincoln, House Divided Speech, 1858

**Important Events**

1. Treaty of Kanagawa
2. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848
3. California Gold Rush 1849
4. Compromise of 1850
5. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, 1852
6. Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854
7. Republican Party est. 1854
8. Dred Scott v. Sandford 1857
9. Lincoln-Douglas debates 1858
10. Raid on Harper’s Ferry 1859
11. Homestead Act
12. Election of 1860
13. Civil War 1861-1865
14. Reconstruction 1867-1877
15. Confederacy fires on Fort Sumter, 1861
16. First Battle of Bull Run 18
17. Emancipation Proclamation 1862
18. Battle of Vicksburg, 1863
19. Battle of Gettysburg, 1863
20. New York draft riots, 1863
21. Gettysburg Address, 1863
22. Wade-Davis Bill pocket-vetoed 1864
23. Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House, 1865
24. President Lincoln assassinated 1865
25. Freedman’s Bureau established 1865
26. Radical Reconstruction begins 1867
27. Tenure of Office Act 1867
28. Andrew Johnson impeachment trial 1868
29. Election of 1876
30. Compromise of 1877
31. *Plessy v. Ferguson* 1896

**Important People**

1. Mormons
2. Harriet Beecher Stowe
3. Henry Clay
4. Daniel Webster
5. John C. Calhoun
6. Buchanan
7. John C. Breckenridge
8. Charles Sumner
9. Roger B. Taney
10. Stephen A. Douglas
11. John Brown
12. William Lloyd Garrison
13. Harriet Tubman
14. Sojourner Truth
15. John Bell
16. Jefferson Davis
17. Abraham Lincoln
18. Ulysses S. Grant
19. Robert E. Lee
20. William T. Sherman
21. Edwin Stanton
22. Charles Sumner
23. Thaddeus Stevens
24. Blanche K. Bruce & Hiram Revels
25. Samuel Tilden
26. Rutherford B. Hayes
27. Booker T. Washington
28. W.E.B. DuBois

**Additional Information**

1. Irish immigration
2. German immigration
3. immigration
4. Free soil
5. Popular sovereignty
6. Republican Party
7. Know Nothing Party
8. Wilmot Proviso
9. Bleeding Kansas
10. Freeport Doctrine
11. LeCompton Constitution
12. Antebellum
13. Peculiar Institution
14. Underground Railroad
15. Confederation
16. Copperheads
17. King Cotton
18. 13th Amendment
19. 14th Amendment
20. 15th Amendment
21. Black codes
22. Radical Republicans
23. Carpetbagger
24. Scalawag
25. Redemption
26. Sharecropping
27. Ku Klux Klan
28. Jim Crow Laws